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NUMBER XX.

For the *Third* Week in AUGUST, 1786.

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Boſton, Auguſt 6, 1786.

WHEREAS *ABIGAIL*, the wife of the fubfcriber, has left my bed and board, has run me in debt, and conducted herfelf in a very imprudent manner: This is therefore to forbid all perfons trufting her upon my account, for I am determined not to pay one farthing of any debt that fhe may contract hereafter, without my leave. SAMUEL BARBER.

Berlin, July 26, 1786.

THE

WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Third Week in Auguſt, 1786.

HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

From the BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1777.

THE preſent unhappy conteſt was ſo intereſting to foreigners, and rendering America ſo conſpicuous a theatre of action, that it drew bold and enterprizing ſpirits, from different parts of Europe, either merely in ſearch of glory and rank, or to acquire military experience and improvement. Among the numerous inſtances of this nature which might be given, a few are neceſſary, and will be ſufficient. The Marquis de la Fayette, a young French nobleman, of the firſt rank, and of large fortune, was ſo carried away by this enthuſiaſm, as to purchaſe and freight a ſhip with military ſtores (in which he embarked with ſeveral of his friends) for the ſervice of the Americans; he bore a command, and was wounded in this action. The Baron St. Ovary, another French volunteer, for whoſe releaſe the Congreſs ſhewed a particular attention, was ſoon after made a priſoner. De Coudry, a French General, was about this time drowned in the Schuylkill, through his eagerneſs to come in time into action. Roche de Fermoy, was a member of the council of war, who had ſigned the reſolution for abandoning Ticonderoga. Polawſki, a noble Pole, commanded a detachment of American light-horſe in the action of the Brandywine. Count Grabouſkie, another Poliſh nobleman, was about the ſame time killed on the North River, exhibiting great intrepidity on the Britiſh ſide, and beſtowing his laſt breath in encomiums on the undaunted courage diſplayed by the partners of his danger, and witneſſes of his fall.

It is to be obſerved, that in the battle of the Brandywine, the rebel forces were met in the open field, and with no very great advantage of ſituation. A victory was clearly obtained over them; but it was not of that final and deciſive kind which the publick had expected as the certain conſequence of ſuch a meeting. People rarely conſider how much trivial and accidental circumſtances render all things of this kind extremely uncertain, even with any ſuperiority of troops, or goodneſs of generalſhip.

Notwithſtanding the victory of the King's troops, and the precipitate flight of the enemy, the royal army proceeded with caution and circumſpection; and it did not ſeem unneceſſary; for the rebels were not diſheartened; and Mr. Waſhington exerted himſelf with ability and diligence to repair his defeat. The army was poſted in the neighbourhood of Concord and Aſhetown, whilſt a detachment was ſent to ſeize on Wilmington, which was made a receptacle for the ſick and wounded. Upon a movement towards Goſhen, the General received intelligence upon his march, that the enemy had quitted Philadelphia, and were advanced upon the Lancaſter road, a few miles above that place. Upon this advice, he took ſuch effectual meaſures for bringing them to an immediate engagement, that nothing but the event which followed could have fruſtrated his deſign. An exceſſive fall of rain, which overtook both armies upon their march, and which continued without intermiſſion for 24 hours, rendered both parties equally and totally incapable of action.

In the courſe of a number of movements on both ſides which took place for ſome days after, and in which every meaſure was ineffectually uſed, to involve the enemy in ſimilar circumſtances to thoſe which they had ſo lately and with ſuch loſs eſcaped, intelligence having been received, that General Wayne, with 1500 men, was lying in the woods upon ſome ſcheme of enterprize, in the rear, and at no great diſtance from the left wing of the army, Major General Grey was detached at night, with two regiments, and a body of light infantry, to ſurprize that corps, 20th.

That General conducted the enterprize with equal ability and ſucceſs; and perhaps, in emulation of a remarkable action of the late war in Germany, took effectual meaſures that a ſingle ſhot ſhould not be fired in the courſe of the expedition, and that the execution ſhould only be done by the point of the bayonet. In the proſecution of this deſign, the enemy's out poſts and pickets were completely ſurprized and forced without noiſe, about one in the morning, and the troops being guided by the light of the fires, ruſhed in upon the encampment, where a ſevere and ſilent execution took place, about 300 being killed or wounded upon the ſpot, and a number of priſoners taken; the remainder eſcaping by the darkneſs of the night, and ſome prudent diſpoſitions made by the officer who commanded the Americans, with the loſs of the greater part of their baggage, arms, and ſtores. The victors, in this briſk action, loſt only a captain of light infantry and three private men, with about the ſame number wounded.

The General finding that the enemy could not by any means be brought to action, and that they were evidently abandoning even the protection of the capital, rather than hazard that final deciſion, made ſuch movements and took ſuch poſitions as gave him the command of the Schuylkill, and enabled him at length to paſs the army over that river without oppoſition. There being nothing now to impede his progreſs, the army advanced to German-Town, and Lord Cornwallis, on the next morning, took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia. Thus was the rich and flouriſhing city of Philadelphia, the capital late of the moſt riſing colony, and attended with the moſt ſingular circumſtances, that hiſtory can give any example of, and the ſeat of that general congreſs of delegates, who diſpenſed laws and government to the continent of North America, reduced without oppoſition, and conſequently without damage.

Sept. 26*th*.

This circumſtance was more fortunate than had been expected. For it was generally apprehended, and had been ſpoken of by themſelves as a ſettled and fixed determination, to deſtroy the city, whenever it was found that it could be no longer protected, rather than ſuffer it to become a place of arms, and the centre of operation to the Britiſh fleets and armies. A number of the Quakers, and of ſome other the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, to the amount of more than twenty, who had been juſtly conſidered as ſtrongly attached to the royal cauſe, and violently inimical to the preſent ruling powers, had been taken into cuſtody upon the immediate danger of an invaſion. Theſe gentlemen poſitively refuſed to give any ſecurity in writing, or even verbal atteſtation, of attachment, ſubmiſſion, or allegiance, to the preſent government, or of not holding a correſpondence with thoſe whom they repreſented as enemies. They even refuſed to confine themſelves to their reſpective dwelling-houſes, and boldly appealing to the laws for redreſs and ſecurity to their perſons, ſtrongly reproached thoſe, who under the pretence of aſſerting and protecting the liberties of the ſubject, had involved the whole continent in civil war and contention, and who thus, at the ſame time in the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical manner, deprived him of his perſonal liberty, and of every ſecurity which he derived from the laws. They were anſwered, that the laws themſelves, and all other conſiderations, muſt give way to the publick ſafety, in caſes of great and imminent danger; that there was no new nor particular hardſhip in the preſent meaſure, which was not juſtified by the practice of all ſtates in ſimilar circumſtances; that in England, in its higheſt ſtate of freedom, and under its happieſt governments, the Habeas Corpus law was ſuſpended in caſes of internal commotion, or the apprehenſion of foreign invaſion; that there, ſuſpicion only was a ſufficient ground for ſecuring the perſon of the ſubject, without regard to rank, quality, or to any ſecurity he might propoſe to give for his peaceable demeanour; but that their ſituation was much more favourable to themſelves, if their incorrigible obſtinacy, their dangerous deſigns againſt the ſtate, and their mortal enmity to the government, had not precluded them from its benefit; they were not retained in priſon merely upon ſuſpicion, however ſtrong and well founded that was, and however juſtifiable the meaſure would be upon that ground only; it was immediately in their power to return in the moſt unreſtrained liberty to their habitations, only by complying with that very moderate teſt of their principles and conduct which was required, and ſhewing that obedience to government, and good diſpoſition to the

ſtate, which every member of ſociety owed to the community to which he belonged, as a return for the protection which he received. But that as they denied all allegiance to the ſtate, they of courſe diſclaimed its protection, and forfeited all the privileges of citizenſhip; whilſt by refuſing every ſecurity for their peaceable demeanour, they could only be conſidered as its moſt dangerous and determined enemies. As theſe gentlemen were unconquerable in their reſolution not to ſubmit to the propoſed teſt, they were all ſent off to Staunton, in Virginia, as a place of ſecurity, upon the approach of the royal army.

[*To be continued.*]

From the PROVIDENCE *(Rhode-Iſland)* GAZETTE, *of July* 22, 1786.

LAST Thurſday ſome new potatoes were taken away from a boy about 14 years of age, who came from a neighbouring State, and paper money to the amount of his price ſtung into his baſket, notwithſtanding the perſon who did it held ſilver money in his hand and gingled it at the time of aſking the price, and the poor lad reclaimed his potatoes, ſaying, in terms of lamentation, that the paper would be of no uſe to him—for which he got a ſevere beating.

Meat has alſo been taken in ſundry inſtances from country people, and paper money palmed upon them, without their conſent, and againſt their moſt pathetick remonſtrances.

Will ſuch conduct give currency to the paper, or bring ſupplies to our market?

It is notorious, that corn has been ſold in ſome of the towns in the country for eight to twelve ſhillings per buſhel in paper, and which towns have been moſt warm for paper money;—while, at the ſame time, country people are daily attempting to take up articles in ſhops in town at the old prices, and to ſaddle the ſhopkeepers with their paper againſt their conſent. Can ſuch proceedings give harmony and quiet, or do they not tend exceedingly to harraſs and perplex both town and country?—Add to this, that, while ſome well-minded and unwary people in the country are ſelling their fat oxen at 50 to 70 dollars a pair to butchers, thoſe ſame butchers are ſelling out the meat in town for ſix pence per pound, and ſo making the moſt extortionate profits out of ſomebody.

A LOVER of JUSTICE and PEACE.

Providence, July 21, 1786.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

Mr. PRINTER,

NOTHING new—nothing diverting, witty or amuſing in the papers—is the cry from the important Politician, down to the humble hunter after *dreadful paragraphs of broken limbs and aſtoniſhing recoveries.*—But the fault, Mr. Printer, I apprehend, is in the readers, not in the papers, as matter enough is almoſt daily preſented them, in theſe heterogeneous repoſitories, to afford infinite entertainment, if they knew how, and where to find it:—Now, Sir, having lately diſcovered the clue to unravel this important ſecret, and deriving great ſatisfaction therefrom, I cannot refrain from communicating it to the publick, that having the means they may alſo obtain like ſatisfaction—it is *croſs-reading, or reading two columns together onwards.*—As at this moment, I have a number of papers before me, I ſhall, as is uſual for diſcoverers of occult ſciences, give an example—which, as it will quiet thoſe who are continually fretting for want of amuſement, will no doubt prove advantageous to you, Mr. Printer, and your brother editors. Yours, NED LOVEFUN.

The Briſtol Convention met a few days ſince, and——more *Jack Aſſes*, we hear, are expected from Spain——

Maryland State has *alſo* made paper money——two others were branded for a like offence.

The Old Continental, it is ſaid, will be called in——Which will be ſold at 28s. per barrel.

To be Sold, by *private* contract——A young Woman, with a good breaſt of milk—

His Excellency has iſſued a proclamation forbidding——All perſons truſting Molly, wife of the ſubſcriber——

Want employ——The Merchants, &c. of this town, ſays a writer——

Saturday Mr.——gave a grand entertainment——Four Bankruptcies took place one day laſt week——

A warrant is iſſued, for the execution of—The whole "order" of Lawyers, to a man, we hear——

A few mornings ſince, a poor man and woman were——Married.] At N. York, by the Chaplin to Congreſs——

Dr. M'N—t—n's pills cure——Damag'd Furniture, broken China, &c. &c.

The credit of the U. S. ſays a correſpondent——On Thuſday next will be ſold, at Publick Auction——

Yeſterday a gentleman fell violently in love with——W. India, & N. England Rum and other articles——

The perſon who lately hung himſelf, was *one*——Benedict Arnold lately arrived at Halifax.

Mr. P——, the Equeſtrian Performer, mounts——Three Ladies of Pleaſure, we are credibly told——

Others it is ſaid, deſerve hanging, particularly——It is alſo ſaid, a certain J— of the P—e——

Money is the root of evil, yet it is much wanted.——Enquire of the Printer.

ACCOUNT of the ALLIGATOR.

[*From De Ulloa's Voyage to South-America.*]

THE increaſe of fiſh in the river Guayaquil is greatly hindered by the prodigious numbers of alligators, an amphibious creature, living both in the rivers and the adjacent plains, though it is not often known to go far from the banks of the river. When tired with fiſhing, they leave the water to baſk themſelves in the ſun, and then appear more like logs of half rotton wood thrown aſhore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any veſſel near them, they immediately throw themſelves into the water. Some are of ſo monſtrous a ſize as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie baſking on the ſhore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, until filled with moſchettos, flies, and other inſects, when they ſuddenly ſhut their jaws and ſwallow their prey. Whatever may have been written with regard to the fierceneſs and rapacity of this animal, I, and all our company know, from experience, they avoid a man, and, on the approach of any one, they immediately plunge into the water. Its whole body is covered with ſcales impenetrable to a muſket-ball, unleſs it happens to hit them in the belly near the fore legs, the only part vulnerable.

The alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the ſand near a bank of the river, and there depoſits her eggs, which are white as thoſe of a hen, but much more ſolid. She generally lays about an hundred, continuing in the ſame place until they are all depoſited, which is about a day or two. She then covers them with the ſand, and the better to conceal them, rolls herſelf not only over her precious depoſitum, but to a conſiderable diſtance. After this precaution, ſhe returns to the water, until natural inſtinct informs her that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement; when ſhe comes to the ſpot, attended by the male, and tearing up the ſand, begins to break the eggs, but ſo carefully that ſcarce a ſingle one is injured, and a whole ſwarm of little alligators is ſeen crawling about. The female then takes them on her neck and back, in order to remove them into the water; but the watchful gallinazos make uſe of this opportunity to deprive her of ſome, and even the male alligator, which indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, until the female has reached the water with few remaining; for all thoſe which either fall from her back, or do not ſwim, ſhe herſelf eats; ſo that of ſuch a formidable brood, happily not more than four or five eſcape.

Theſe birds, the gallinazos, are the moſt inveterate enemies of the alligators, or rather extremely fond of their eggs, in finding which they make uſe of uncommon addreſs. Theſe birds often make it their whole buſineſs to watch the females during the ſummer, the ſeaſon when they lay their eggs, the ſands on the ſides of the river not being then covered with water. The gallinazo perches in ſome tree, where it conceals itſelf among the branches, and there in ſilence watches the female alligator, until ſhe has laid her eggs and retires, pleaſed that ſhe has concealed them beyond diſcovery. But ſhe is no ſooner under the water than the gallinazo darts down on the repoſitory, and with its beak, claws and wings, tears up the ſand and devours the eggs, leaving only the ſhells. This banquet would indeed richly reward its long patience, did not a multitude of the gallinazos from all parts join the fortunate diſcoverer and ſhare in the ſpoil. I have often been entertained with this ſtratagem of the gallinazos in paſſing from Guayaquil to the cuſtom-houſe of Babahoyo; and curioſity once led me to take ſome of the eggs, which thoſe who frequent this river, particularly the Mulattoes, make no difficulty of eating when freſh. Here muſt remark the method, uſed by Providence in diminiſhing the number of theſe deſtructive creatures, not only by the gallinazos, but even the males themſelves. Indeed, neither the river, nor the neighbouring fields would otherwiſe be ſufficient to contain them; for, notwithſtanding the ravages of theſe two inſatiable enemies, their numbers can hardly be imagined.

Theſe alligators are the great deſtroyers of fiſh in this river, it being their moſt ſafe and general food: nor are they wanting in addreſs to ſatisfy their deſires, eight or ten as it were by compact draw up at the mouth of a river or creek, while others go a conſiderable diſtance up the river, and chaſe the fiſh downward, by which none of any bigneſs eſcape them. The alligators being unable to eat under water, on ſeizing a fiſh, raiſe their heads above the ſurface, and by degrees draw the fiſh from their jaws, and chew it for deglutition.

When they cannot fiſh to appeaſe their hunger, they betake themſelves to the meadows bordering on the banks, and devour calves and colts; and in order to be more ſecure take the opportunity of the night, that they may ſurpriſe them in their ſleep; and it is obſerved that thoſe alligators which have once taſted fleſh are ſo fond of it as never to take up with fiſh, but in caſes of neceſſity. There are even too many melancholly inſtances of their devouring the human ſpecies, eſpecially children, who, from the inattention natural to their age, have been without doors after it is dark; and though at no great diſtance, theſe voracious animals have dared to attack them, and having once ſeized them, to make ſure of their prey againſt that aſſiſtance which the cries of the victim never fail to bring, haſten into the water where they immediately drown it, and then return to the ſurface and devour it at leiſure.

Their voracity has alſo been felt by the boatmen, who by inconſiderately ſleeping with one of their arms or legs over the ſide of the boat, theſe animals have ſeized and drawn the whole body into the water. Alligators who have once feaſted on human fleſh, are known to be the moſt dangerous, and become as it were inflamed with an inſatiable deſire of repeating the ſame delicious repaſt. The inhabitants of thoſe places where they abound, are very induſtrious in

catching and deſtroying them. Their uſual method is by a calonate or piece of wood ſharpened at both ends, and baited with the lungs of ſome animal. This calonate they faſten to a thong, the end of which is ſecured on the ſhore. The alligator on ſeeing the lungs floating on the water ſnaps at the bait, and thus both points of the wood enter his jaws, in ſuch a manner that he can neither open nor ſhut his mouth. He is then dragged aſhore, where he violently endeavours to reſcue himſelf, while the Indians bait him like a bull, knowing that the greateſt damage he can do is to throw down ſuch as for want of care or agility do not keep out of his reach.

Hiſtorical Anecdote of the famous Charles le Quint.

THE Emperour Charles V. having one day loſt his way as he was hunting in a foreſt, and being pretty far diſtant from his company, found himſelf, after wandering about ſome time, near an inn, which he entered to refreſh himſelf. Being ſeated, he ſaw four men, whoſe appearance boded him no good; however, he took no notice, but called for what he wanted. Theſe men at firſt were ſaid down, and pretended to ſleep. But one ſoon roſe up, and approaching the emperour, told him, that he had dreamt he ought to take away his hat, and in ſaying ſo, ſnatched it from him. A ſecond then came to him, and ſaying he had dreamt that his ſurtout would ſit him very well, took that from him. A third caſt his eye on his buff waiſtcoat, and ſtript him of it. The fourth dreamt, likewiſe in his turn, and tells the prince not to take it amiſs, if he gave himſelf the trouble to ſearch him, and ſeeing a gold chain about his neck to which hung a flageolet, he went to take it from him: Stay, my friend, ſaid the emperour to him, before you rob me of this dear whiſtle, ſuffer me to ſhew you the property of it, and at the ſame time he began to whiſtle. His attendants, who had ſought for him throughout the foreſt, happily arrived near the inn, and on hearing the ſound, went in, and were much ſurpriſed to ſee him in that condition. Behold, ſaid the emperour, on ſeeing them, a ſet of people who have dreamt juſt what they pleaſed, I too am diſpoſed to dream in my turn; and having doſed a little, he ſaid to his attendants, I have dreamt that thoſe gentlemen, the dreamers, all four deſerve the gallows; and it is my will that my dream be fulfilled directly. They accordingly hanged them all four oppoſite the inn.

Droll Adventure of a Sileſian Prieſt, related in the King of Pruſſia's Campaigns.

COLONEL Fouquet, having entered Cremſitz with ſix companies of grenadiers, had placed a centinel on the wall, near the houſe of a prieſt, or curate. The good man, finding himſelf much diſturbed by the frequent repetition of *Qui va la?* which the centinel pronounced, with a loud voice, every quarter of a hour, reſolved to make the ſoldiers weary of this poſt, and with this view contrived to maſk himſelf like a devil; accordingly horns, claws, the ſerpent's tail, cloven feet, and the fork were got ready; and our prieſt, having equipped himſelf to his own ſatisfaction, and like a real devil, began to act his part, by advancing towards the centinel, and, at every ſtep, ſcratching the wall with the fork. The grenadier began to feel ſome tremors, but did not leave his poſt. He ſtopt ſhort, until the devil coming too near, and preſenting the three points of his fork, cried out with a hoarſe voice, Thou ſhalt die by my hand; then the ſoldier got the better of his fears, and boldly cocked his muſket. The ſpectre heard the click of this fatal inſtrument, and of a ſudden loſing all confidence in his fork and the whole of his apparatus, recoiled, and wanted to ſave his honour by a ſlow retreat. The grenadier, on the contrary, having once made free with this imaginary devil, followed him cloſe, and ſaw him enter the houſe of the curate, by a little back door. Upon this he called to his aſſiſtance ſome of his companions, who were not a great way off; and they coming readily to his relief, the door was quickly forced open, and Belzebub ſeized with all his infernal habiliments, before he had time to put them off. As ſoon as he was taken, he was conducted to the neareſt poſt, whence he was next day tranſported to the main-guard, and flogged like a poor devil, in the ſight of the whole town. The clergy made a great noiſe about this affair; but the Colonel giving them to underſtand, that the worthleſs Levite had, by this impudent maſquerade, inſulted the garriſon, and conſequently all the King's troops, matters were made up in ſuch a manner that the poor curate was ſhut up in a convent to do penance, and the clergy paid a fine of ninety ducats, of which each company had fifteen, to purchaſe them black ſpatterdaſhes. Every body thought this adventure very diverting, and the ſoldiers ſaid to one another, that the devil had taken pains to provide them with ſpatterdaſhes.

On the Origin of FORKS at Table.

THE uſe of Forks at table did not prevail in England until the reign of James the 1ſt, as we learn from a remarkable paſſage in Coryat. The reader will laugh at the ſolemn manner in which this important diſcovery or innovation is related.

"Here I will mention a thing that might have been ſpoken of before in diſcourſe of the firſt Italian towne. I obſerved a cuſtom in all thoſe Italian cities and townes through the which I paſſed, that is not uſed in any other country that I ſaw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Chriſtendome doth uſe it, but only Italy

The Italian and alſo moſt ſtrangers that are commonant in Italy, doe always at their meals uſe a Little Forke when they eat their meate; for while with their Knife which they hold in one hand, they cut the meate out of the diſh, they faſten the Fork which they hold in the other hand, upon the ſame diſh, ſo that whatſoever he be that ſitting in the company of any others at Meale ſhould unadviſedly touch the diſh of meate with his fingers from which all the table doe cut, he will give occaſion of offence unto the Company as having tranſgreſſed the lawes of good manners, in ſo much that for his errour he ſhall be at leaſt brow-beaten, if not reprehended in wordes. This form of feeding I underſtand is generally uſed in all parts of Italy, their Forks for the moſt part being made of yronn, ſteele, and ſome of ſilver, but thoſe are uſed only by Gentlemen. The Reaſon of this their Curioſity is becauſe the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his diſh touched with fingers, ſeeing all mens fingers are not alike cleane. Hereupon I myſelf thought good to imitate the Italian Faſhion by this forked cutting of meate, not only while I was in Italy, but alſo in Germany, and often times in England ſince I came home: being once quipped for that frequently uſing my Forke, by a certain learned Gentleman a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Lawrence Whitaker; who in his merry humour doubted not to call me at the table *Furciſer*, only for uſing a Forke at feeding, but for no other cauſe."

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

To the PRINTER.

It is the privilege of freemen to canvaſs freely the meaſures of government. I have derived great pleaſure from reading two Eſſays lately publiſhed upon the ſubject of Paper Money. The firſt, under the ſignature of Neſtor, *is full of uſeful information and ſolid argument. The author of it is, I believe, unknown. The ſecond is ſaid to be written by that enlightened ſtateſman and ſcholar Dr. Witherſpoon. He diſcovers himſelf to be maſter of his ſubject. I wiſh the whole of his pamplet could be read in every legiſlature of America, and afterwards re-publiſhed in all our news-papers. The twelve propoſitions with which he concludes his eſſay, will ſerve to give the publick an idea of the work. I beg therefore you would pleaſe to give them a place in your paper, and thereby oblige*

A FRIEND to PUBLICK CREDIT.

(1) IT ought not to be imputed to accident or caprice, that gold, ſilver, and copper, formerly were, and the two firſt continue to be, the medium of commerce; but to their inherent value joined with other properties, that fit them for circulation. Therefore, all the ſpeculations formed upon a contrary ſuppoſition, are inconcluſive and abſurd.

(2) Gold and ſilver are far from being in too ſmall quantity at preſent for the purpoſe of a circulating medium, in the commercial nations. The laſt of them, viz. ſilver ſeems rather to be in too great quantity, ſo as to become inconvenient for tranſportation.

(3) The people of every nation will get the quantity of theſe precious metals, that they are entitled to by their induſtry, and no more. If by any accident, as plunder in war, or borrowing from other nations, or even finding it in mines, they get more, they will not be able to keep it. It will, in a ſhort time, find its level. Laws againſt exporting the coin will not prevent this. Laws of this kind, though they are ſtill in force in ſome nations, ſuppoſed to be wiſe, yet are in themſelves ridiculous. If you import more than you export, you muſt pay the balance, or give up the trade.

(4) The quantity of gold and ſilver at any time in a nation, is no evidence of national wealth, unleſs you take into conſideration the way in which it came there, and the probability of its continuing.

(5) No paper of any kind is, properly ſpeaking, money. It ought never to be made a legal tender. It *ought* not to be forced upon *any* body, becauſe it *cannot* be forced upon *every* body.

(6) Gold and ſilver, fairly acquired, and likely to continue, are real national, as well as perſonal wealth. If twice as much paper circulates with them, though in full credit, particular perſons may be rich by poſſeſſing it, but the nation in general is not.

(7) The cry of the ſcarcity of money, is generally putting the effect for the cauſe. No buſineſs can be done, ſay ſome, becauſe money is ſcarce. It may be ſaid with more truth, money is ſcarce, becauſe little buſineſs is done. Yet their influence, like that of many other cauſes and effects, is reciprocal.

(8) The quantity of current money, of whatever kind, will have an effect in raiſing the price of induſtry, and bringing goods dearer to market, therefore the increaſe of the currency in any nation, by paper, which will not paſs among other nations, makes the firſt coſt of every thing they do greater, and of conſequence, the profit leſs.

(9) It is however poſſible, that paper obligations may ſo far facilitate commerce, and extend credit, as by the additional induſtry, that they excite, to overbalance the injury which they do in other reſpects. Yet even the good itſelf may be overdone. Too much money may be emitted even upon loan, but to emit money any other way, than upon loan, is to do all evil, and no good.

(10) The exceſſive quantity of paper emitted by the different ſtates of America, will probably be a loſs to the whole. They cannot however take advantage of one another in that way. That ſtate which emits moſt will loſe moſt, and *vice verſa*.

(11) I can ſee no way in which it can do good but one, which is, to deter other nations

from truſting us, and thereby leſſen our importations; and I ſincerely wiſh, that in that way, it may prove in ſome degree a remedy for its own evils.

(12) Thoſe who refuſe doubtful paper, and thereby diſgrace it, or prevent its circulation, are not enemies, but friends to their country.

ET CETERA.—A SCRAP.

LORD chief juſtice Coke obſerves, that the great Littleton was poſſeſſed of an admirable talent at an *et cetera*. And ſince his time the *&c.* has been very much improved in its ſignification.

Sometimes it means the furniture of a houſe, as in the advertiſements of auctioneers—tables, chairs, beds, bed-poſts, *&c. &c.* Now by being joined to the beds and bed-poſts, it ſerves as an inventory to thoſe utenſils which would not be ſo proper for publick inſpection.

Sometimes it implies a very droll affair, ſuch as, "Yeſterday Mr. Timothy Puſhpin, an eminent mercer in this city, was married to Miſs Lambſkin, of Crutched Friars, a young lady poſſeſſed of ten thouſand pounds, *&c.*" The *&c.* here means, no doubt, all the other qualifications which render the marriage ſtate happy.

At other times, *&c.* means broken attornies, blacklegs and gamblers—as "Several reſpectable gentlemen were preſent, among whom were Mr.——, *&c. &c. &c.*"—here three *&c.* are neceſſary to denote number, whereas in the preceding inſtance the lady had only one *&c.* which was not mentioned.

Sometimes it implies profeſſions of friendſhip, reſpect and eſteem, as, "I am your's *&c.*" and here it is convenient, and ſaves one the trouble of writing words of courſe.

I have known *&c.* to mean five or ſix hundred people, as, "At this meeting were ſix hundred independent electors, among whom were Mr.——, and Col.——, *&c.*" thus two names and an *&c.* ſerve as a proof that the whole were preſent. Without this *&c.* it would have been impoſſible perhaps to prove the aſſertion.

Sometimes it means money to bribe at a general election, as, "You muſt endeavour to ſecure as many as poſſible, and you may depend on every aſſiſtance, *&c.* which you may have occaſion for."

Sometimes it ſtands for nothing at all, which, by the bye is the uſual meaning, except in the above caſes, *ex. gr.* "Every ſupport to this great cauſe is expected, from a man of his abilities, intereſt, *&c.*"—Here the *&c.* means nothing, for abilities and intereſt were the whole catalogue of the great man's virtues.

Sometimes, not to multiply inſtances, it means downright fornication, as, "She is a charming creature, my lord, and as I felt myſelf bold I gave her a kiſs, *&c.*" Here is an impudent dog—who can avow his amours even in ſhort hand!

From the PARIS GAZETTE.

ARTIFICIAL RUMPS.

THE preſent faſhionable protuberances, ſo much in vogue among the females, have, by the adroitneſs of two dreſſy fair ones of this capital, been turned to profitable inſtead of expenſive faſhion, and gave riſe to a laughable adventure: The females in queſtion had contrived to fill bladders with brandy, which they ſubſtituted for cork, wool, wire, &c. and thus equipped in the moſt outre prominence of the mode, they paſſed ſeveral times daily, unſuſpected, through the gates of Paris, ſmuggling no inconſiderable quantity of brandy. The frequency of their excurſions cauſed ſome ſuſpicion among the officers at the gates, who attempted to touch their garments, but this was reſiſted by the fair ones with every appearance of affected modeſty; however, one of the officers, having ſufficient information of what was going forward, determined to detect them, and providing himſelf with a ſharp pointed inſtrument, he ſlyly pierced what now-a-days is uſually made of cork, when lo! a fountain of brandy played from the orifice, to the great diverſion of the ſpectators, and the no ſmall confuſion of the fair one. The reſult was rather ſerious, as they were both confined, and there are now actually females at the gates, whoſe buſineſs it is as decently as poſſible to examine into the protuberances of ſuch ladies as appear to be in *extre* of the preſent faſhion. What a pity, as there are ſo few means for females to gain a *decent* living, that they ſhould not be permitted to *dreſs to advantage* when faſhion will admit of it!

BLACK-BERRY JELLY.

AS the ſeaſon for making a jelly of black berries has arrived, it may be proper to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful diſorder the gravel and ſtone:—A gentleman who for many years was afflicted with this terrible complaint, was purſuaded to take every night going to bed the quantity of a large nutmeg of this medicine: the effect of which was, that the ſtone was broken to pieces, and voided in grannels, ſome of them nearly the ſize of pepper corns, manifeſtly appearing to be portions of a much larger ſubſtance. The gentleman, though more than fourſcore, is

now enabled to discharge these stony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.—To make the jelly, take black-berries, before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot, tie them up close, and put them in a kettle of water; let them stand over the fire until they are reduced to a pulp, then strain them, and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered sugar; boil it to a jelly and put it up for use.

EXTRAORDINARY.

THE attention of the Parisians is now entirely engrossed by a very strange lawsuit, now pending before the tribunal of the Chatelet. The cause of action is a man and no man. A rich inhabitant of Lyons having got his own maid with child, looked for a husband for her. He found one and agreed to settle so much on the head of this, and other children she might chance to have, successively, upon *proviso* that the *donor* should be admitted to a partnership in the business—agreed——three or four brats succeeded each other, and the gentleman was as good as his word in providing for them all; at last the husband, who pleading reasons of honour and delicacy, had, on the very first night, declared to his wife, that he never would share with her in the bed of prostitution; he fell ill the beginning of March last, the disorder proved mortal, and at that awful instant when the difference of ranks, as well as of sexes, can no longer be kept a secret, the supposed husband was discovered to be a *female one*.—The relations of the wealthy man, who is also lately dead, have begun an action, that all the gifts settled by him on the children may be set aside. The issue of this whimsical law affair is expected with great anxiety, but certainly by none more so than the *widowed bride*, who, if it is decided in favour of the plaintiff, will find herself and children totally destitute.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

VERY useful is language to mankind—and we ought to thank God for the power of speech; but I am well convinced that we give it credit for much more than we receive from it.—It is not my design to depreciate language; but, if I can, to place it in its proper rank; for there are [I beg pardon, but I am apt to speak my thoughts when I do speak] there are one half of mankind who substitute language in the place of reason and thought; and who, were it not for the difference of shape, would be willing to place a well taught parrot on a level with the human species—but a reasonable man, who has got a *mind* to amuse and edify, as well as a *body* to please and nourish, may just as well think to support his body by the sight or smell of food, or to fill himself with the east wind, as to feed his mind with the mere language of another;—what is language to the reality of things; it is like the shadow to the substance, sometimes not half the length, at others ten times as long, sometimes tolerably plain, at others wretchedly blind.—I have heard a pious divine enumerating from his pulpit the attributes of God—while many of his audience, for want of one single stretch of their own thought, received as much of their dinner from his breath, as of knowledge from his discourse; yet believed that their learned divine had not only been able to comprehend for himself *the Incomprehensible Deity*, but had likewise clearly described to their understandings his essence and character; and having made up to themselves a hasty image, partly of brass, and partly of miry clay, dressed in robes of flowing words, with as much of the artillery of sounds and phrases as each one could bear, have gone forth to battle, attacking, confuting, accusing, judging, trying and condemning all who did not use the same phrases; siding with such as used them, though their thoughts were different, or though they had no thoughts at all; by the thunder of their voices, amid the clouds of their ignorance, flashing with passion and anger, teaching the way of the Lord, whose way is past finding out—*A mighty battle of words!*—This is my opinion of religious disputes in general; and to prove it well founded, let me request all your readers carefully to examine, *not themselves*, for then I should certainly be condemned; but let them examine, *each one his neighbour*, and I am confident, if they will but take care to examine thoroughly, that my opinion must meet with universal assent and approbation.

TOM TACITURN.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNALS *of* CONGRESS, *Wednesday, June* 21, 1786.

ON motion of Mr. Grayson, seconded by Mr. Sedgwick.

Resolved, That the Post-Master-General be informed, in answer to his letter of the 19th, that Congress approve his conduct in directing the Deputy Post-Masters not to receive the paper-money of any State for postage of letters.

Thursday, June 22, 1786.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, seconded by Mr. Carrington,

Resolved, That the Secretary at War direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach two companies to the Rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incursions and depredations of the Indians.

Tuesday, June 27, 1786.

A letter of the 26th from J. Pierce, Commissioner for settling the army accounts having been read, with sundry letters relative to claims of J. Sullivan, late an officer in the cavalry of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress approve of the conduct of the Paymaster-General, in refusing the application of J. Sullivan, for pay and commutation, he said John Sullivan having withdrawn himself from the United States without leave obtained before the conclusion of the war.

Pegasus of Apollo!

The DRUNKEN SOLDIER.

"*In a mouldering cave where the wretched retreat, &c.*"

IN a cottage forlorn, with a figh and a pout,
Poor *Trim* fat diſtracted with care;
He look'd at his bottle and ſaw it was out,
And gave himſelf up to deſpair:
The walls of his cell were beſpatter'd around
With the grog he had vomited up;
And even the dirt and the graſs on the ground
Was bedew'd with the dregs of his cup.
The houſe-wife beheld through a hole in the wall
Him weeping, (his whiſky half ſpent)
She curs'd him, his liquor, his bottle and all,
And theſe were the bleſſings ſhe ſent:
"O *Trim*, do forbear—not a grunt, not a ſwear
"For your grog ſo deſervedly loſt,
"Your bones ſhall be broke—I will put up my prayer,
"And the anſwer ſhall be to your coſt.
"The boys of the barracks, thoſe ſoldiers ſo bold,
"Of gaming have finiſh'd their taſk,
"And ſuch is the news, it is currently told,
"They are coming to drink out your flaſk:
"A council was held ere your eyes were awake,
"And this was the captain's decree,
"That when it is emptied the bottle ſhall break—
"And the charge they have truſted to me."
To the broomſtick ſtraightway like a fury ſhe flew—
But he with his bottle began,
And ſaid, ſhut the door—let me touch it once more,
And then they may drink if they can—"
With a circle of black ſhe encompaſs'd his eyes:
At laſt into ſlumbers he ſunk,
Then ſhe laid him down ſnug, leſt the ſight of his jug
Should tempt him again to get drunk.

SEDUCTION.

AN ELEGY.

FAIR as the ſiſter-forms that poets feign,
Young *Anna* grew beneath a mother's eye;
Struck with her beauty, many a youthful ſwain
Felt love's keen darts, and heav'd the burſting ſigh.
Among the reſt, Brechinius woo'd the fair;
A faultleſs form, where ſtrength and beauty join'd;
He own'd of Fortune's gifts an ample ſhare,
But falſe and cruel was his treach'rous mind.
From his ſmooth tongue ſuch well-feign'd flatt'ry fell,
That Anna's yielding boſom own'd his ſway;
Blinded by love, ſhe liſten'd to his tale,
And gave too ſoon her virgin heart away.
Through the thick ſhade, while all was peace and love,
At eve they walk'd; he urg'd his pow'rful flame;
The ſpringing flow'rs, the conſcious, ſilent grove,
That hour, alas! were witneſs to her ſhame.
The cruel robber leaves her to deſpair,
And vilely triumphs in his ruthleſs deed;
Grief rends her heart, and prompts th' inceſſant tear,
And all her joy and youthful hopes are fled.
Gone are the roſes that adorn'd her face,
Dull is the fire that ſparkled in her eyes,
Her form no more retains its wonted grace,
For her no more th' enamour'd lover ſighs.
Too buſy Fame reports the rueful tale,
Her name's the ſport of ev'ry babbling tongue,
O'er ſtand'rous tea her ſex the news retail,
It flies the theme of every drunkard's ſong.
She, who ſolace in Virtue's garden bloom'd,
The ſweeteſt flower beneath the cheerful ſky,
Is now to want or proſtitution doom'd,
To hear the jeſt obſcene, the lewd reply.
May Heaven's vengeance ſtill the wretch purſue,
May infamy ſtill faſten on his name,
Who from fair honour's path the virgin drew,
And gave her up to poverty and ſhame.
May love ne'er bleſs his ſolitary hours,
Nor Hymen light for him the ſacred flame;
May peace ne'er lead him to her tranquil bow'rs,
Nor ſcience ever point the way to fame.
May he on earth feel the avenging rod,
The awful delegate of angry Heav'n!
But when his ſoul flies from its weak abode,
O may his pray'r be heard! his crime forgiven!

To the LADIES.

YE fair, poſſeſs'd of ev'ry charm
To captivate the will,
Whoſe ſmiles can rage itſelf diſarm,
Whoſe frowns, at once, can kill;
Say, will ye deign the verſe to hear,
Where flatt'ry bears no part?
An honeſt verſe that flows ſincere
And candid from the heart.
Great is your pow'r, but greater yet
Mankind it might engage,
If, as ye all can make a net,
Ye all could make a cage.
Each nymph a thouſand hearts may take;
For who's to beauty blind?
But to what end a priſ'ner make,
Unleſs you've ſtrength to bind?
Attend the counſel often told,
Too often told in vain;
Learn that beſt art, the art to hold,
And back the lover's chain.
Gameſters to little purpoſe win,
Who loſe again as faſt:
Though beauty may the charm begin,
'Tis ſweetneſs makes it laſt.

Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, May 25.

THE dominions of Ruſſia, with the late acquiſitions, are ſo very extenſive, that the Czarina is ſovereign of no fewer than ſeventeen formerly independent ſovereignties, beſides the imperial one. It is with a view to know their utmoſt extent, the diſpoſition of the people, the nature of the ſeveral ſoils, the number of inhabitants, their religious and political opinions, cuſtoms and attachments, that the late expedition from Peterſburgh has taken place. It is no mean proof of the lenity and integrity of the Ruſſian government, that in that extenſive and divided empire, inſurrections and inteſtine diviſions happen as ſeldom as in the ſmalleſt ſtate of known exiſtence in the whole world.

The New Teſtament lately preſented to his Majeſty, printed agreeably to the Greek types in the manuſcript at the Alexandrian Library, was indeed a curioſity of the moſt particular kind. It had been written on what was called the Charta Pergamena (or parchment) ſo called from the city of Pergamus in Phrygia, where it was invented, or rather improved, by King Eumenes, when he was about making collections for a library equal to that of Alexandria. He had recourſe to the ſkins of animals, properly dreſſed, whereon to tranſcribe his manuſcripts; as through the envy of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, the exportation of papyrus, or antient paper, had been at that time interdicted, where alone it was fabricated. The papyrus was an aquatick reed or ruſh, almoſt peculiar to the rivers Nile and Euphrates, from the inward pellicles of whoſe ſtem, very artificially prepared and poliſhed, a great part of the paper of the ancients was formed. Beſides which, they often uſed for the ſame purpoſe, the white rinds between the bark and the wood of the maple, beech, elm, and the lindon trees: Of theſe we have ſtill ſeveral of their books remaining. Hence bark and book in Latin, is ſignified by the ſame word. And from the city of Byblos in Syria, where this kind of paper was firſt uſed, the Greeks had their term for a book; and we from them our word Bible. As for linen, hempen, and ſometimes cotton rag paper, they were of Arabick extraction, and firſt brought to Europe by the Saracens of Barbary or Spain, in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. The firſt paper mill in England was erected in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

A remarable curioſity was ſold two days ago at the Dutcheſs of Portland's Muſeum; it was a Bible in eighteens, belonging to Queen Elizabeth, with ſix prayers beautifully written in ſix different languages by the Queen's own hand. This precious *morceau* was knocked down for one hundred and ſix pounds!

BELFAST, *(Ireland)* March 21.

On Sunday morning from eight to eleven o'clock, near one hundred young perſons of both ſexes attended the Sunday-ſchool at the market-houſe; and from four to ſix in the evening, upwards of two hundred appeared. Being arranged in five claſſes according to their different proficiency in education, a number of members of the amicable ſociety, with other inhabitants, aſſiſted Mr. M'Annally, the chief maſter, in teaching the alphabet, primer, Perry's ſpelling-book, the teſtament and bible. The ſchool will be opened at the ſame hours every Sunday until the days lengthen.

April 4. The Belfaſt Sunday ſchool continues to encreaſe; and will, it is hoped, be found to anſwer the many excellent purpoſes among the lower claſſes which ſuch an inſtitution ſeems ſo well calculated for.—By letters from different parts of the country, it appears, that Sunday ſchools are rapidly ſpreading over the neighbouring parts. Near *Rathmore*, about ſix months ago, one was opened, and is attended in rotation by a number of the moſt intelligent young people in the neighbourhood, for the laudable purpoſe of teaching the boys: 100 boys attend for tuition.

April 18. Yeſterday the new glaſs-houſe began to work. Its height from the floor is 110 feet—it is built for the purpoſe of making window glaſs and black bottles; we are aſſured that its dimenſions are as great as thoſe of any in Great Britain or Ireland.—The houſe has opened with making bottles, and will be ready to make window-glaſs about three months hence.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* June 24.

On Tueſday the 6th inſt. the Rio Minho ſuddenly overflowed its banks and ſwept away every building on Winſor eſtate, ſo that not the leaſt veſtige of a habitation remains, together with a conſiderable quantity of produce, and a great deal of live ſtock. The river now runs through the midſt of the eſtate; the damage occaſioned by the inundation is computed at an enormous ſum.

HALIFAX, *(Nova-Scotia)* June 10.

In a veſſel from Bermuda, arrived yeſterday, came paſſenger Governour Brown, of that iſland, having, it is ſaid, *commercial views*, not *over* favourable to American commerce; which, together with the whale-fiſhery, on the eve of being proſecuted here *with vigour*, by emigrants, from Nantucket, will ſenſibly be felt by our placid, pious friends, the Boſtonians.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* July 20.

During the courſe of the week, there has been brought to the publick gaol in this city ſeveral criminals, amongſt whom is one Eliſha Laſſetter a moſt inhuman wretch, for the murder of his uncle, whom he roaſted alive, to extort from him his caſh and other moſt valuable effects. He had three accomplices, two of which are mulattoes, the other a white man, who has turned ſtate's evidence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The French are indefatigable in their ap-

plication to the improvement of their marine, which they seem determined to put on an entirely new footing. Their naval force is to be divided into nine squadrons, five at Brest, two at Toulon, and two at Rochfort, each vessel to have on her flag, pendants, &c. the number of the squadron to which she belongs. Some estimate of the number and strength of this fleet may be formed by the following list of officers. One hundred captains commanders, including 27 captains commanders of the divisions of nine squadrons, 100 majors (a new rank superiour to that of lieutenant, and inferiour to that of captain) 680 lieutenants, and 840 sub lieutenants.

The royal academy of surgery at Paris, has come to a resolution to give annually a gold medal of 200 livres value, for the best dissertation on any chirurgical subject, chosen at the pleasure of the author, by foreigners, or residents in the kingdom. The prize will be awarded at the annual publick meeting the 15th day after Easter.

The Sieur Vermont, accoucheur to the Queen, has likewise established a perpetual annual prize of a gold medal of 300 livres value, for the best dissertation on midwifery, or the best observation for its improvement.

August 5. A letter received per the snow S. S. Sacramento N. S. de Rozario, Captain Comingos Carvallo, which arrived in our river on Thursday last, from St. Ubes, mentions that his most faithful Majesty of Portugal departed this life on the 24th May after a long illness.

When we take a retrospect of the burthensome taxes the people of the Old World labour under, and contrast their situation with ours, it ought, instead of hearing murmurs and complaints against government, inspire us with a lively sense of the just and mild administration we live under, and bless the Providence that rescued us from the iron hand of power that was preparing manacles for the necks of each American.

The dreaded effects of the stamp act of Massachusetts, are already visible. The printers of Boston, after having, in hopes of redress, borne the restraints and injury of it for one year, find themselves at length reduced to the alternative of quitting their business, or reducing the size of their papers. At a meeting lately held for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, they determined on the latter——But this will hardly be a remedy adequate to the disease—and it is to be feared that unless the act is repealed, a great number of them will be obliged to decline business totally.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, July 5.

A letter from Nantes, dated April 6, to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that general Armand (marquis de la Rouerie) late commander of a legion of horse in the service of the United States, was lately married in Brittany to a most accomplished lady, of large fortune. His attachment to this country is so predominent, that it preponderates every other consideration, and he is determined to return, to spend the remainder of his days in the country that had so much confidence in his patriotism as to bestow upon him so respectable an appointment as that he enjoyed during the war.

Of all countries in the world, none, perhaps, is more auspicious to things necessary to man's subsistance than America. Though we cannot boast of the tropical fruits, the orange, the pine-apple, &c. yet we exuberantly abound with the essentials of nature, and might, if we cultivated an acquaintance with agriculture, extend our commerce to the wide domains of the world—have our ships welcomed at a thousand ports. But, previous to those halcyon days, frugality and economy must not be considered as servile qualities, nor husbandry disesteemed. Husbandry, in this country, ought to be made honourable, as in ancient Rome;—it would be a source of wealth, not liable to deprivation or diminution;—every other spring is perishable or casual.

ALBANY, July 27.

The extensive territories of the kingdom of France are divided into a multitude of literary republicks. Every publick foundation for the education of youth offers premiums for the investigation of science and the improvement of those arts from which society can immediately derive advantage. The sum of 400 livres (about 32l. this currency) is proposed by the governours of the foundling hospital at Paris to professors and students in medicine, for the best thesis on the nature, causes and cure of the aphthæ or rush, a disease to which many infants, from a day old up to four months, are very liable, and to which multitudes fall victims, both in that and other countries.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

By a person who was at Morristown last Wednesday we are informed that about six o'clock in the evening of that day, there happened a tremendous thunder storm. It was preceded by an excessive heat, and entire calm: The storm lasted about a quarter of an hour. In several houses the lightning seemed to fill the chambers where the people were sitting, as if they had been on fire; every body felt the shock very severely. Mr. Russel and his wife went out of doors and were knocked down; but happily no lives were lost, except a Mrs. Ferman who died about three hours after, but from her bad state of health we are apt to think her death was occasioned more from fear, than from the violence of the shock, which she received in common with several other people in the same room with her. Some trees were struck with the lightning, and it is reported that two gentlemen who were riding along the road in a chair were both knocked out of it at the same time.

We are also informed, by several people, that considerable damage was one by the storm on Wednesday last; particularly, that near Somerset court-house, Mr. John Vandorn had a number of apple trees destroyed, and several of them torn up by roots; he had also four stacks of wheat blown down, and many of the sheaves were found lodged on the tops of the trees on the opposite side of the Millstone river. It is also affirmed that two scythes and two cradles which were lying in the same field, were carried by the wind to the distance of four hundred yards from the place where they were lying.

July 29. On Monday arrived after a passage of forty-six days, the ship Harbenger,

Capt. Wardell, from Briſtol, in which came paſſenger, HENRY CRUGER, Eſq; a member of the Britiſh Parliament for the above-mentioned city, with three of the children of his brother, Nicholas Cruger, Eſq; alſo Moſes Franks, Eſq; Mr. Gyan, &c. &c.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Maſſachuſetts*) Aug. 4.

All the ſtates are now repreſented in Congreſs, except Delaware. Probably, ſays a correſpondent, that ſtate is convinced that the ſupport of a repreſentation in that aſſembly is an unneceſſary expence, whilſt they remain a mere name—a blank—a political cypher;—whilſt they ſee them wanting the means of ſatisfying the demands of our domeſtick creditors, and our territory liable to an attachment by our foreign ones—an attachment, againſt which the ſword of *juſtice* can never be drawn;—whilſt they ſee our flag inſulted (when admitted) in the ports of our enemies—ah! and in thoſe of our *friends!* and no body of men veſted with power to counteract ſuch degrading meaſures;—whilſt they behold, from the ſame imbecillity, our ambaſſadours abroad deſpiſed as "the ſhadow of a ſhade"—the dignity of the United States trampled under foot—and the character of an American, in all parts of the world, rapidly declining, from the higheſt pitch of dignity and reſpect, into the loweſt ſtate of contempt!—And, whilſt theſe things are really ſo, (ſays he) of what conſequence is it to ſupport an aſſembly, who cannot make, and enforce, one *national law*, and whoſe *recommendations* are no longer regarded as the reſult of the collective wiſdom of the States?

BOSTON, Auguſt 14.

A young lady, who is an only child, and belongs to Providence, in the ſtate of *Rhode-Iſland*, had the misfortune to be left an orphan, by the ſudden death of *both* her parents, not many years ſince;—upon which a *guardian* was appointed for her *eſtate*, which amounted to about 400*l.* in ſilver money, and ſhe was ſent to ſchool at Boſton; ſome few days ago, on her coming of age, this conſcientious *guardian*, who is a citizen of Rhode-Iſland, and reſides in Providence, ſent for his *ward*, on buſineſs of great importance; when, to her aſtoniſhment, but agreeably to the law of that ſtate, he diſcharged himſelf of all future demands upon him, as her Guardian, *by a tender* of the nominal ſum of 400*l.* in *paper-money*, which is not generally current even within the limits of that *little* ſociety; and when it is received in payment, paſſes at the diſcount of five paper dollars for one of ſilver. PATRIOTS and LEGISLATORS of America! is not this to eſtabliſh iniquity by law?—To devour the ſubſtance of the orphan? And to bring down the vengeance of Heaven upon a diſtracted people?

Accounts from the country, contain the agreeable tidings of proſpects of a moſt plenteous Harveſt.—The fields are loaded with Nature's richeſt and moſt luxuriant gifts, and throughout the whole State, never were the labours of induſtry rewarded in greater abundance.—Shame, then, come on ye, ye *idle* complainers of "*hard times*"—

"*Run to your houſes, fall upon your knees,*
Pray to your God, to intermit the plague
That needs muſt light on ſuch ingratitude."

The Britiſh packet Shelburne, Capt. Bull, which ſailed from New-York in March laſt, it is feared, foundered at ſea. She had ſpecie on board to the amount of 35,000*l.* ſterl.

Advice was received in London, the 2d of June laſt, that the ſhip Dove, Capt. Brown, from Briſtol, for this port, was loſt, in a hard gale of wind, on the Iriſh coaſt. The crew were ſaved.

WORCESTER.

Johnſon Greene is to be executed here this day for Burglary. It is ſuppoſed that he has been as great a villain for houſe-breaking and ſtealing as ever was hung in this Commonwealth. A particular account of his crimes, with his laſt words, &c. are this day publiſhed.

On Thurſday laſt there was a full meeting of the inhabitants of this town, who were aſſembled in conſequence of an invitation given them to ſend a delegate to a county convention. The town, ſenſible that no ſuch body as a convention is known in the Conſtitution, and judging all proceedings in that way to be unneceſſary and illegal, and of dangerous tendency to the government at large, voted, by a great majority, not to ſend; indeed, there were but eight or nine hands in favour of the motion for ſending a delegate. We hear that ſeveral other reſpectable towns have come to the ſame reſolution.

Several of the moſt learned and ſenſible men, in this and the neighbouring States, we hear, have, by requeſt, given their opinion on the 19th article of the Bill of Rights. Their opinion is, that it by no means warrants the aſſembling of the people by conventions, and that all ſuch meetings are not only illegal, but tend to promote anarchy and confuſion in the Commonwealth. If this is the caſe, thoſe who are zealous for ſuch meetings would do well to conſider the conſequences, and fly from impending evil.

We are informed that a perſon in this Commonwealth, who owed a gentleman in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, nearly the ſum of 100*l.* in ſolid coin, took a few goods to the value of about 70 dollars, carried them to Providence, and ſold them at auction for paper money, to the amount of the nominal ſum which he owed his creditor, and then had the wickedneſs and effrontery to go and tender it to the perſon he owed, as an equivalent for the debt.

A correſpondent, who has heard much ſaid in favour of the ſubjects of Great-Britain recovering not only the *principal* but the *intereſt* of debts due to them from the inhabitants of the United States, aſſerts, that in the Britiſh Colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick the law is ſhut againſt the recovery (even of the *principal*) of a debt due to a citizen of theſe States, and thinks, that while that is the caſe, no cauſe of complaint can exiſt againſt us, even if we were to deny paying not only the *intereſt*, but the *principal* alſo, of all debts due to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

MARRIED.]—In Waſhington county, Maryland, Major-General Horatio Gates, to Mrs. Mary Vallance.

DIED.]—At Newport, Dr. Sylveſter Gardner, aged 80, formerly of Boſton.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Worceſter.

WILLIAM Arnold, *Marlborough.* Thomas Ames, *Shrewſbury*, 2. George Bruce, *Leiceſter*, 2. John Brown, Eſq; *Leiceſter.* Joſhua Bowers, *Harvard.* William Brown, *Sutton.* James Baldwin, *Leiceſter.* Gardner Chandler, *Worceſter.* Ebenezer Crafts, Eſq; *Sturbridge.* Hezekiah Chapman, Eſq; *Uxbridge*, 2. Col. Alexander Campbell, *No. Four.* Dr. Francis Foxcraft, *Brookfield.* Samuel Geeene, *Weſtern.* Timothy Garfield, *Grafton.* Jonathan Grout, Eſq; *Peterſham.* Elijah Harrington, *Worceſter.* Samuel Jenniſon, *Brookfield*, 2. Rufus Johnſon, *Princeton.* Nathan Jones, *Princeton.* Andrew Leich, *Middleborough.* Deacon James Murray, *Spencer.* Pliny Merrick, Eſq; *Brookfield.* Rev. Aſa Packard, *Marlborough.* Nathan Patch, *Worceſter.* Rev. Solomon Reed, *Peterſham.* Mr. Joſeph Thorp, *Worceſter.* John Tufts, *Brookfield.* Capt. Jonathan Wheeler, *Grafton.* Alpheus Woods, *Marlborough*, 2. John Whipple, *Sutton.*

ALL perſons indebted to *EDWARD HOUGHTON* for News-Papers and Magazines, are hereby notified that his preſent quarter ends the laſt week in Auguſt, which completes three years ſince he commenced riding, at which time he earneſtly requeſts all who are indebted to him to make immediate ſettlement. He informs thoſe in particular, whom he has before called on in this way, that if they neglect to comply with this requeſt, he is determined to call upon them in a more effectual manner. He returns his moſt ſincere thanks to all who have been punctual in their payments.

EDWARD HOUGHTON.

N. B. Thoſe who cannot make payment at the cloſe of this quarter, he will take their notes, for ſhort time, if given immediately.

Wincheſter, Auguſt 7th, 1786.

STOLEN or ſtrayed, from the paſture of ISAAC JONES, in *Templeton*, on the 20th of July laſt, one large OX or STAG, about ten years old, ſpeckled pale red and white, and branded I. JONES. *Alſo,*

Two COWS, one ſpeckled black and white, ten years old, the other brindle, with ſome ſmall white ſpots, thirteen years old. Whoever will give information to AARON JONES of *Templeton*, or ISAAC JONES of *Weſton*, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

Weſton, 14th Auguſt, 1786. ISAAC JONES.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the firſt inſtant, an Apprentice Lad named STEPHEN EVELETH. Whoever will take up ſaid Stephen, and return him to me, ſhall have the above reward.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 15th, 1786. JOHN THURSTON.

To the GENTLEMEN *of the* LAW.

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